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DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF CRABS OF THE FAMILY HOMOLIDAE FROM JAPAN

With Frontispiece and 3 Text-figures

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ほもら科 HOMOLIDAE に属する日本産3新種のカニの記載

口絵, 挿図3

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The systematic position of the family Homolidae is:

Order DECAPODA

Suborder REPTANTIA

Section BRACHYURA

Subsection DROMIACEA

Family HOMOLIDAE

The family Homolidae includes seven genera in all, ie.

Genus Homola LEACH, 1815

- " Homologenus* HENDERSON 1888
- " Hypsophrys Wood-Mason 1891
- " Paromola WOOD-MASON 1891
- " Paromolopsis Wood-Mason 1891
- " Homolochunia Doflein 1904
- " Homolomannia IHLE 1913

Species of the genus Homola.

The genus *Homola* has hitherto been represented by four species in all, two of which are Atlantic and the other Indo-Pacific.

The Atlantic species and their ranges are:

Homola barbata (Fabricius 1793)

^{*} The genus marked with * has not yet been reported from Japanese waters.

Range: East coast of U.S.A., southward to Caribean Sea, Portugas, Azores, Madeira, coast of South Africa and the Mediterranean.

Homola vigil (A. MILNE EDWARDS, 1880)

Range: East coast of U.S.A. from Georgia to Windward.

The Indo-Pacific species and their ranges are:

Homola orientalis HENDERSON 1888

Range: Japan, from Sagami Bay southward to Kyusyu, Philippines, Little Ki Island, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Andaman Sea.

Homola megalops Alcock 1894

Range: Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

In addition to these four species, two new species of this genus have recently been obtained from Japan—the one *Homola mieensis* sp. nov. from Hamajima, Mie Prefecture and Sagami Bay, and the other *Homola ikedai* sp. nov. from Sagami bay.

The Indo-Pacific *H. orientalis* is closely related to the Atlantic *H. barbata*, the former even formerly named as *Homola barbata orientalis*. And the other Japanese new species *H. ikedai* is also closely related to the American Atlantic species *H. vigil* in general features. The two Atlantic species are therefore regarded as analogous with the two Indo-Pacific species. While the other new Japanese species *H. mieensis* is also very closely related to the Indian *H. megalops*, and these two species are also regarded as analogous with each other.

Below is given a key to discriminate the six species of the genus Homola.

Key to the species of the genus Homola.

- I. Carapace elongate quadrilateral, apparently longer than broad. Ambulatory legs are rather thick and depressed.
 - 1. Rostrum distinctively bifid at tip. Carapace widest in its anterior half.
 - 2. Carapace widest in anterior and posterior portions, the middle portion being narrowed. Rostrum is simple or very slightly bifid at tip.
 - i. Merus of 1st to 3rd ambulatory legs furnished with a series of spinules along anterior and posterior margines and also on upper surface near both margines. Merus of 4th ambulatory legs furnished with spinules

- II. Carapace short and urn-shaped and anteriorly broadened. Rostrum simple or very slightly bifid at tip. Ambulatory legs very long and slender.
 - 1. Rostrum acute and simple. On anterolateral margin are two tiny spinules behind the shoulder spine. Posterior margin of carpus, propodus and dactylus of ambulatory legs are unarmed. American Atlantic species.

 H. vigil.

Description of the new species of the genus Homola.

Homola mieensis sp. nov.

Frontispiece fig. 2; Text-figs. 1c, 3b

Material examined:

- 13, holotype, Hamajima, Mie Prefecture, coll. by S. TANAKA, from the waste of lobster-nets, depth unknown, March, 1979.
- 13, paratype, off Jyôgashima, mouth of Sagami Bay, coll. by Hitoshi IKEDA, Hayama. Depth 230 m, Aug. 1979.
- 13, off Nagai, Sagami Bay. Coll. by H. IKEDA, by means of crab-pots, depth 230 M, Sept. 5, 1979.

The fresh colour of this species is, as reproduced on the Frontispiece fig, 2, mottled with deep lemon-red on pale yellowish ground. Ambulatory legs are banded with the same colour in two rather young specimens.

Carapace is longitudinally quadrilateral, apparently longer than broad; the anterior and posterior portions are broader due to the subhepatic regions and the posterior subbranchial portions being inflated. The middle portion of carapace, across the cardiac region, is narrowed.

The rostrum is simple, but its tip is slightly bifid. The shoulder spine, which is located at the anterior portion of the lateral margin, is not so large, below which two spines occur on the subhepatic region, the lower one being the largest of all the spines of carapace, directed straightly forward. On either side of the rostrum, the frontal margin is furnished with two spinules, the inner one situated on either side of the rostrum and the outer one near the base of the eye-stalk. On

the anterior surface of carapace, a transverse row of six spinules traverses between the shoulder spines. No spinule on the mesogastric area. Just outside the Linea Homolica, there is a longitudinal row of ten to twelve spinules, the anterior two of which are a little larger and separated each other. The dorsal surface of carapace is traversed by two shallow transverse grooves near the middle portion.

Chelipeds are slender, the arm has a series of spinules on its upper border; carpus, propodus and dactylus are unarmed. In the first to third ambulatory legs, merus is furnished with long sharp spines on the anterior margin, and a series of shorter spinules on the posterior margin. The upper surface of these segments is longitudinally grooved along the anterior margine. Carpus, propodus and dactylus are furnished with a number of spine-like setae on the posterior margin.

The anterior pleopod of male is figured on text-fig. 3b.

Relationship. This new species is closely related to *H. megalops* ALCOCK from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, however, the merus of 1st to 3rd ambulatory legs of that species is, different from the new species, furnished with longitudinal rows of very tiny spinules on and along anterior and posterior margins.

Measurements. Male holotype, length of carapace 37 mm, width of same 30 mm, length of rostrum 3 mm.

Homola ikedai sp. nov.

Frontispiece fig. 1; Text-figs. 1b, 3c.

Material examined:

- 13, holotype, off Hayama, 200 m. deep. Coll. by Hitoshi Ikeda, Hayama, by means of crab-pots, April 4, 1979.
- 1♀, allotype, south of Ohiso, Sagami Bay, 200-220 m. deep. Coll. by H. IKEDA, by means of crab-pots, May 4, 1979.

The fresh colour of this species is uniformly pale lemon-red, without any mottles or markings.

Carapace is shorter, urn-shaped, anteriorly broadened. The rostrum is small and simple, the tip being very slightly bifid. On the lateral borders, the shoulder spine is very long and strong, directing obliquely foutward. The subhepatic regions are furnished with numerous spinules, of which three are around the base of eye-stalk, and one just below the shoulder spine, followed by five smaller ones in an arch, and below which, three smaller ones are near the margin.

On the frontal margin, there are two spines on either side of the rostrum. On the anterior surface of carapace a pair of spinules just behind the rostrum, and a transverse row of seven spines traverses between the shoulder spines, one of which is on the mesogastric area. Behind this mesogastric spine, another small one is present, and also a small one on each anterior branchial region. Behind the shoulder spine, there is a longitudinal row of 12 to 13 spinules just outside the Linea Homolica, two of the anterior ones are a little larger and separated each other.

In the chelipeds, arm, wrist and palm are furnished with spinules on the inner and outer margins and also on the upper surface.

Ambulatory legs are very thin and long, the merus of the anterior three pairs is furnished with sharp spines on the posterior margin, the anterior margin lacking the spines. The carpus, propodus and dactylus of these three pairs are furnished with a number of spine-like setae on the posterior margins.

The anterior pleopod of male of this species is obtusely lobulated at the apex, not obtusely pointed as that of the other two Japanese species (cf. Text-fig. 3c). If the American species *H. vigil*, which is the nearest kin of the present species, has the pleopod of the same type, then these two species should be separated from typical *Homola*.

Measurements. Male holotype, length of carapace 18 mm, width of same 17 mm, length of rostrum 2 mm, that of shoulder spine 4 mm.

Relationship. This species is analogous with the American Atlantic species H. vigil, but the rostrum of that species is simple, different from bifid of the new species. The two species can be distinguished by different arrangement of spinules on the subhepatic area and the presence or not of spinules on anterior portion of the lateral margin.

On the genus Hypsophrys and its congeners.

Genus Hypsophrys Wood-Mason, 1891 seems to stand near Homola, but its carapace is broader and quadrilateral in outline. The form of rostrum and the arrangement of spinules of carapace are nearly same in both genera, in Hypsophrys, however, eyes are smaller and not at all inflated and the eye-stalks are thin and their basal segment subequal to the distal (corneal) segment. Different from those of Homola, 4th ambulatory legs are very thin and slender, and their dactylus very short and claw-shaped, articulated against the distal end of the propodus.

In the form of the anterior pleopod of male, *Hypsophrys* seems to approach closely to *Homola* (exclusive of *H. ikedai* and probably *H. vigil*).

This genus has been represented by only two species,—the one, *H. longipes* ALCOCK & ANDERSON, recorded from the Arabian Sea, Nicobar Is. and Sumatra, and the other *H. superciliosa* WOOD-MASON from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

The first named species was obtained from the coast of Murotozaki, Kohchi Prefecture in 1975 and reported by K. MATSUZAWA in 1977, and also by the author in the same year. This specimen has now been re-examined by the author, who found that it belongs to a new species, not to be identified as *H. longipes* on account of the different features of carapace and ambulatory legs, and the present opportu-

nity is taken by the author to describe it as a new species.

Hypsophry murotoensis sp. nov.

Text-figs. 2a, b, c; 3d.

Hypsophrys longipes K. MATSUZAWA 1977, Sea Shore Animals of Muroto, Kohchi, pl. 87, figs. 1, 2 (nec H. longipes Alcock and Anderson 1899).

Hypsophrys longipes SAKAI 1977, Researches on Crustacea, No. 8, pp. 54, 58, pl. 4, fig. 2 (nec H. longipes, Alcock and Anderson 1899).

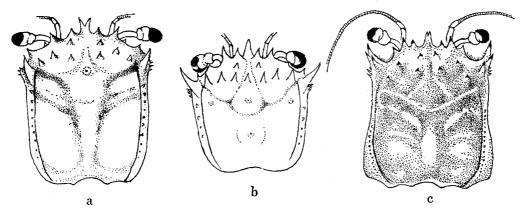
Material examined:

13, holotype (reported as *H. longipes*, 1977), Muroto-zaki, Kohchi Prefecture. The difference between the new species and *H. longipes* will be enumerated in the following:

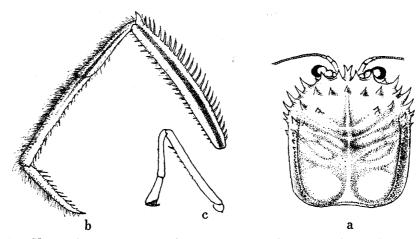
Carapace of the new species is apparently broader and shorter than in *H. longipes*, in which the frontal region is more narrowly produced anteriorly. The ratio between breadth and length of carapace being 28 mm: 29 mm (approximately 1:1.05) in the new species, while it is as 30 mm: 38 mm (after Alcock,—1:1.27) in *H. longipes*.

In the new species, the anterior dorsal surface of carapace is traversed by a transverse row of five spines between the shoulder spines, one of which is on the mesogastric area; in *H. longipes*, however, this transverse row is consisted of seven spinules, one of which is on the mesogastric area. Behind this transverse row of spines are two spinules on each side of branchial area in both species, and moreover, one spinule behind these two in *H. longipes*, but none in the new species.

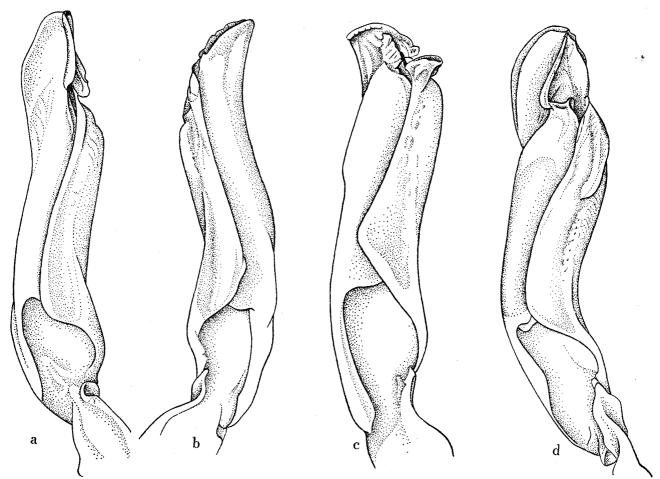
The merus of 1st to 3rd ambulatory legs of the new species is furnished with a remarkable row of long spines on the anterior margin, number of spines are approximately 19 to 20. Posterior upper and lower margins are also furnished with approximately 19 to 20 spinules. In *H. longipes*, both anterior and posterior margins of merus of the three pairs of legs are rather sparingly furnished with spines, the



Text-fig. 1. General view of carapace of: a. Homola orientalis Henderson, $\times 1.3$; b. Homola ikedai sp. nov., $\times 1.5$; c. Homola mieensis sp. nov., $\times 1$.



Text-fig. 2. Hypsophrys murotoensis sp. nov. a. General view of carapace, $\times 1$; b. 1st ambulatory leg of left side, $\times 1$; c. 4th ambulatory leg of same, $\times 1$.



Text-fig. 3. Anterior pleopod of male of: a. Homola orientalis Henderson, $\times 13$; b. Homola mieensis sp. nov., $\times 17$; c. Homola ikedai sp. nov., $\times 24$; d. Hypsophrys murotoensis sp. nov., $\times 12$.

longer spine on the anterior margin are approximately 10 in number, and the spinules of the posterior margins are short and few.

In the new species, the carpus, propodus and dactylus of anterior three pairs of ambulatory legs are very thickly furnished with soft and long hairs along the anterior margins; in *H. longipes*, however, these segments are only sparingly haired along the anterior margins. In the new species merus and propodus of anterior three pairs of ambulatory legs are marked with a longitudinal groove along the anterior margin, but in *H. longipes* such is not remarkable.

Measurements. Male holotype, length of carapace 28 mm, width of same 29 mm.

Explanation of Frontispiece

Fig. 1. Homola ikedai sp. nov., \Diamond holotype from off Hayama, Sagami Bay. イケダホモラ ×1.3 Fig. 2. Homola mieensis sp. nov., male holotype from Hamajima, Shima Province, Mie Prefecture. ミエホモラ ×0.8

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和文記載

ほもら科の分類学上の位置と所属する属

はもら科の分類学上の位置は
Order DECAPODA +脚目
Section BRACHYURA 短尾区
Subsection DROMIACEA かいかむり亜区
Family HOMOLIDAE ほもら科
はもら科に属する属は総数7である。即わち,

Genus Homola LEACH 1815 ホモラ属

- " Homologenus Henderson 1888*
- " Hypsophrys Wood-Mason 1891 ムロトホモラ属
- " Paromola WOOD-MASON 1891 オオホモラ属
- " Paromolopsis Wood-Mason 1891 フクレホモラ属
- " Homolochunia Doflein 1904 ハサミアシホモラ属
- " Homolomannia IHLE 1913 ヒラホモラ属

本年 (1979) 春以来。ホモラ科に属する 2 新種が相模湾と志摩浜島から採集された。即ち, Homola mieensis sp. nov.

が志摩浜島から1分、相模湾。城ケ島沖から1分が採集され、続いて

Homola ikedai sp. nov. が相模湾, 葉山沖から1♂, 1♀が採集された。

また既に 1977 年に高知県 室戸崎から 記載された ≫ Hypsophrys longipes ≪ WOOD-MASON は再検討の結果新種 Hypsophrys murotoensis sp. nov. と記載される。

本報告はこれら3新種の記載とそれらの種と他種との関係を記述するものである。

今日までにホモラ属に記載された種類。

現在までにホモラ属に記載されている種類は総数4種類であった。 それらのうち2種類は大西洋・地中海産で、他の2種は印度・太平洋産であった。

大西洋産の2種の種名と分布は,

Homola barbata (FABRICIUS, 1973)

分布はアメリカ大西洋岸のマセチュセット州から南へカリブ海, 東部大西洋ポルツガル, アゾレス, マデイラ, 南アフリカから地中海に分布。

Homola vigil (A. MILNE EDWARDS, 1880)

アメリカ大西洋岸ジョージアからウィンドワード島に至る。

印度太平洋産の2種の種名と分布は,

Homola orientalis Henderson, 1888

トウョウホモラ。 相模湾から九州沿岸にまで分布, 更にフィリツピン, 小ケー群島, オーストラリア, ニュージーランド, アフリカ東岸, 印度アンダマン海までひろく分布。

Homola megalops ALCOCK, 1894

アラビア海およびベンガル湾に分布。

以上4種のうち、大西洋産の H. barbata は印度太平洋産のトウョウホモラ H. orientalis と極めて近い関係にあり、かってはトウョウホモラの学名を H. barbata orientalis と呼ばれたこともあるくらいである。ところがアメリカ大西洋岸産の H. vigil はこゝに記載される相模湾の新種、H. ikedai と極めて近い関係にあり、大西洋産のこれら2種が日本沿岸産(印度太平洋産)の2種類とそれぞれ相似関係にあることは興味深い。

また、相模湾および志摩浜島から採集されこ」に新種として記載される H. mieensis はアラビア海、ベンガル湾産の H. megalops とやはり近い相似の関係にあるのである。

^{*} 印は未だ日本からは記録されていない。

ホモラ属に属する6種類の検索表

ホモラ属として今日までに記載されている 4 種類に,こゝに記載される 2 新種を加えでの 6 種類の検索表は次の通りである。

- I. 甲は縦に長い長方形に近く, 甲長は明らかに甲幅よりも大きい。 歩脚は各節が幅やム広く, 平圧されている。
 - 1. 甲は前方に幅広い。額は先端深く分叉している。

 - ii. 歩脚は長節の前縁・後縁に小棘を生じている。甲肩の棘の下方, 下肝域には1個, 3~4個, 4~5個の小棘が斜の列をなす。印度・太平洋産である。 H. orientalis.
 - 2. 甲は両側縁が前方と後方とで幅広く中央で幅狭くなっている。額は単一か、或いは先端で僅かに分叉している。
- II. 甲は壺形で甲長甲幅はほゞ等しく,前方に幅広い。額は単一か又は先端僅かに分叉する。 歩脚は各節細くて長く長節は前縁にだけ鋭棘を列に生ずる。

ホモラ属2新種とムロトホモラ属1新種の記載

Homola mieensis sp. nov. ミエホモラ, 新種

口絵 Fig. 2; Text-figs. 1c, 3b

検討標本:

- 1 合,模式標本,志摩浜島 (三重県),えび綱による。深度不明。田中信一採集。
- 1 合, 副模式標本, 相模湾口, 域ケ島, 深度 230 M, 池田等採集, 1979年7月。
- 1 合, 同上, 相模湾長井沖, 200-220米の深度, 池田等採集, 1979年7月7日。

生時の色彩は淡黄色の地に橙赤色の複雑な斑紋を生じている。

甲は縦に長みをおびた長方形で甲の両側縁は前方でふくらみ,更に後方で強くふくらむ。 前方のふくらみは下肝域が張り出し,後方のふくらみは甲側の肢上部のふくらみによる。 そのために甲は中央部で狭く感じる。 甲面には胃域後方を横切る浅い溝と心域両側の斜の深い溝が顕著である。

額はせまく突出して先端で僅かに2分叉している。 甲側前端に近い甲肩棘は中形の大きさで,

その下方の下肝域にやゝ小さい 1 棘がありその棘に接して大きい棘が前方に向って突出している。下肝域のその大棘の下面には小棘が 2 個その直下に 6 個が孤を画いて生じている。

甲前面の棘は,額棘の両側に額縁上に1棘ずつ, 更にその側方眼柄の着点に近く1棘がある。 額棘の後方に左右1個ずつ,更に左右の甲肩棘の間に6棘が孤をなして並び, 胃域には棘はない。左右のほもら線(Linea Homolica)の外側には縦に $10\sim12$ 個の小棘が並んでいる。

鉗脚は各節細く,長節の上縁には $12\sim13$ 個の小棘が並ぶ。歩脚は第 $1\sim3$ 対の長節が前縁に大形の棘 $7\sim8$ 個,根元に近く数個の小棘が並び,後縁には小形の棘が10数個並ぶ。長節の上面下面には縦に顕著な溝が走っている。第4歩脚の長節は前縁には棘を欠き後縁には $7\sim8$ 個の棘を斜に生じている。第 $1\sim$ 第3歩脚の腕節,前節,指節にはそれぞれ前縁には棘を欠き後縁には小棘が並び,特に指節では小棘は $14\sim15$ 個が相接して櫛の歯のように並んでいる。

♂の腹肢は第3図bに画いてある。

大きさ: 甲長 37 mm, 甲幅上面中央に近い所で, 30 mm, 額棘 3 mm.

近縁:本種はアラビア海、印度ベンガル湾から記載されている Homola megalops ALCOCK に近く、額の形、甲のりんかく、甲前面の棘の配置など互によく似ているが、印度種では歩脚 長節の前縁・後縁並びに両縁に近い節面に微小な棘が多数列をなしているが、本種では前後縁に大棘のだけが並んでいる。

Homola ikedai sp. nov. イケダホモラ,新種 口絵, fig. 1; Text-figs. 1b, 3c. 検討標本:

- 1 ☆, 完模式標本, 葉山沖200米の水深, 池田等採集, 1979年4月13日。
- 1 ♀, 雌模式標本, 大磯沖, 相模湾, 水深200~220米, 池田等採集, 5月4日,1979. 生時の色彩は一様に淡橙赤色で模様や班紋はない。

甲は前方に広く後方にせまい壺形で、短かく、甲長はごく僅かに甲幅よりも大きい。

額は小さく単一で先端でごく僅かに2分叉している。甲の側縁,甲肩の棘は頗る長くて鋭く尖り,斜前方に開いて突出している。その下方,下肝域には小棘多くを生じ,眼柄の基部をめぐって3棘,甲肩棘の下に1棘それに相接して2棘,下肝のやゝふくれた部分に5棘が孤をなし,その下縁に数棘程を配す。

甲の前面の棘は額棘の左右に額縁上に1棘ずつ,その各側方の眼柄の上部に1棘ずつ。 額の直後に右左1 個づつ,左右の甲肩棘の間に横に並んで7棘いずれも鋭く,それらの中の1棘は中胃域の上にある。胃域の棘の後方に1小棘,左右の前鰓域に1小棘があるがこれら3棘は雌ではごく小さくて低い。 甲肩棘の後方側縁に添ってホモラ線の外側に $12\sim13$ 個の小棘が縦に並ぶが前方の2 個程は離れていてや Δ 大きく尖る。

鉗脚は長節・腕節・掌節の内縁・外縁・上面に鋭い小棘を生じている。 歩脚は各節が頗る細くて長く,各対の長節は前縁に棘を欠き後縁には7~10棘が鋭く斜に尖って並ぶ。 腕節・前節・指節には後縁に10個内外の棘状の小剛毛を生じている。

雄の腹肢は第4図 c に画いてある。

大きさ: 雄の完模式標本, 甲長 18 mm, 甲幅 17 mm, 額棘 2 mm, 甲肩棘 4 mm.

類縁: 本種はアメリカ大西洋岸の Homola vigil A. MILNE EDWARDS に極めて近く,トウョウホモラに対して大西洋の H. barbata,本新種に対して H. vigil が互に類似 (analogy)

を示している。イケダホモラに対し H. vigil では甲肩の後方の側縁に2 小棘があり胃域後方と前鰓域の棘がそれぞれ顕著である。 歩脚の腕節・前節・指節のそれぞれの後縁にはイケダホモラでは小棘が並ぶが、H. vigil ではそのような小棘はない。

ムロトホモラ属 Hypsophrys Wood-Mason, 1891 とその種類.

ムロトホモラ属 Hypsophrys はホモラ属と近い関係にあるが、甲は短かくて丸みをおびた四角で左右の側縁は互いに平行している。眼柄は末節(角膜部)が基節よりも明らかに長い。第四歩脚は著しく細くて短かくその指節は爪状で前節よりも著しく短かい、今日までに2種類が記載されていた、即わち、

Hypsophrys superciliosa Wood-Mason, 1891

産地はアラビア海と印度ベンガル湾、深度は1350~1800米。

Hypsohrys longipes ALCOCK & ANDERSON, 1899

産地はアラビア海、スマトラ、ニコルバ、深度は614-805米。

第2の H. longipes は1977年,松沢圭資によって高知県室戸海岸200Mの深度から採集されて図と共に報告され,筆者もまたその標本にもとずいて報告した。 しかしながらそのの標本を再検討した結果,室戸の標本は longipes とは異り,新種であることを確認したので,両種の特長を比較し新種としてこゝに記載する。

Hysophrys murotoensis sp. nov. ムロトホモラ, 新種 Text-figs. 7, 8.

Hypsophrys longipes MATSUZAWA 1977 (nec ALCOCK & ANDERSON, 1899), 室戸產海岸動物図鑑, pl. 87, figs. 1, 2.

Hypsophrys longipes SAKAI 1977 (nec ALCOCK & ANDERSON, 1899), 甲殻類の研究 No. 8, pp. 54, 58, pl. 4, fig. 2.

検討標本:

1 ♂,室戸海岸,深度220米,松沢圭資 (H. longipes として記載)

新種 H. murotoensis は H. longipes とくらべて甲が幅広く丸みをおびた四角形を呈している。 murotoensis では甲長に対する甲幅は 29 mm 対 28 mm で甲長は甲巾の1.03 倍, longipes ではその比率は 38 mm 対 30 mm (Alcock による)で,甲長は甲巾の1.27倍に当る。

甲の前面に配置する棘の数は新種では数が少い。即わち,longipes では甲の前面の額の棘の後方に7 棘が横に並びその中央の1 棘は中胃域上にあるが,新種ではそのような棘の横列は5 棘で中央の1 棘はやはり中胃域上にある。この横列の後方には両種共に左右2 棘ずつが横列をなし,次いでその後方にlongipes では1 棘,新種ではこれを欠く。

歩脚の第 $1\sim3$ 対では各長節の上面に前縁に沿って明らかな縦の溝を形成しているが,longipes ではその溝は顕著ではない。各長節は前縁後縁に棘を列に生じているが,新種では前縁の棘は長くて密に生じその数は $18\sim20$ に及び基部に数個の小棘を生ずるのに対し,longipes では棘の数ははるかに少く,長棘10個内外で基部に数個の小棘を生ず。各長節の後縁の棘の列も新種ではlongipes よりも数が多くて長い。各歩脚の腕節,前節,指節にはその前縁に添って新種では軟毛が密に生じているが,longipes では毛は疎に生じているに過ぎない。

大きさ。模式標本令の甲長は 29 mm, 甲巾は 28 mm.